

DYNAMIC WEB STOREFRONT TECHNOLOGY

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

In general, the present invention relates to the field of displaying web pages via the Internet and, more particularly, to a system that can easily store data related to the web pages in extensible markup language (XML).

2. Background

Increasingly, buyers and sellers involved in commerce are turning to the Internet to conduct their business electronically in a relatively fast and quick manner. The Internet is particularly attractive to buyers because it provides a vast knowledge base from which they can research and find information about respective purchases of various goods. Time can be saved because a consumer does not have to travel to various

places, such as libraries or stores, to obtain information regarding the various goods to be purchased. Indeed, the entire process of shopping for goods and services can be completed using a personal computer at one's home so long as the computer is connected to a network such as the
5 Internet.

Likewise, using the Internet for commerce is extremely attractive to businesses as they can provide the same type of information to consumers that was traditionally provided through catalogs or other advertising, but at much lower cost. Furthermore, transactions can occur
10 between customers and sellers in a similar manner as customarily done at a checkout stand in a store. Indeed, in the case of all digital products, such as computer software, videos, music or funds transfer, the goods or services themselves can be delivered through the Internet and payment can be received through the Internet so that the entire transaction occurs
15 through a computer network without the consumer or merchant ever actually meeting in a store. This method of doing business provides tremendous cost savings to manufacturers and sellers. Even items that have to be physically shipped can benefit from this form of commerce.
Once a customer browses a merchant's website and selects various goods
20 to purchase, the merchant simply needs to verify the use of the payment instrument and then ship the goods to the customer.

Typically, a merchant provides what is known as a web-store or an Electronic commerce store on the web. That is, the merchant either has a web server or uses a web server to create the store and the customer has
25 client software to view the store. The client software can be any piece of code or software that resides on a computer, telephone, or any other type

of computing/communication device that can talk to another computer such as a server. Typically, the client software is simply a standard piece of software such as a web browser. Typical web browsers on the Internet would include, for example, NETSCAPE NAVIGATOR or INTERNET
5 EXPLORER. Such browsers provide a graphical user interface for retrieving and reviewing web pages found on web servers.

In order for the client web browser to function properly, the web server must send information in a format that the web client can display in a useful manner. Mainly, browsers will use hypertext transfer protocol
10 (HTTP) via transmission protocol/Internet protocol (TCP/IP) to pass information back and forth between the web browser and web server. The actual document read by the web browser will most likely be in Hypertext Mark up Language (HTML). In addition, web browsers can read and display any type of text document.

15 Originally, web servers were designed just to present data. The data was transferred via the Internet by the above mentioned protocols in the HTML format and web browsers would simply present the data to an end user in a graphical manner. A browser would simply go to the web server and request a certain file and the web server would present the data
20 in the HTML format such that the file would be transmitted to the web browser and a user could see something displayed on the screen in a graphical format. For example, a scientific paper about particle acceleration in a lab might be processed in this manner.

As technology has advanced on the Internet, web servers have
25 become more complex and have gone beyond simply presenting a text

document. For example, databases are now common on web servers. For example, if one wished to look up a telephone number, instead of having the web server send the entire phone book through the Internet as a large text document to a web browser, it is desirable to simply send the phone
5 number. Essentially, software on the server has been developed that responds to a request for a phone number by determining what the phone number is from the large text file of a whole phone book, converting the answer into an HTML document and sending the answer to a web server as though it was a full text file. Therefore, a user would simply be able to
10 see the single phone number, as opposed to all the phone numbers within the database. Essentially a text file is specially created for that one moment to respond to that one request. The text file does not actually exist in a database, rather the client web browser simply receives a
15 HTML document that was requested. In fact, the browser is simply getting a set of data created based on the browser's query.

Currently, Electronic commerce stores are based on this interaction of data being sent from the client to a server. The server then processes the data and sends the data back to the web browser in a certain format. In the process of sending data back and forth, ultimately a purchase
20 transaction occurs. Of course, this transaction is much more complex than simply retrieving a phone number. There may be a full list of different types of products available such as T-shirts or other clothing. Additionally, the clothing could have certain attributes such as different colors and prices.

25 The problem with this exchange of data is that the server has to remember all the previous data. For example, if a customer were to ask

for a T-shirt and then request that the shirt be a blue T-shirt, the server would have to remember the customer was asking about T-shirts initially and that now the request is for a blue T-shirt rather than, for example, a blue set of long johns. All the information about the transaction, such as
5 color, size and price, must be remembered in each session. In order to make this process work, typically the data used for each session is stored in what is referred to as a “shopping cart”, essentially modeling the process on the idea of going through a grocery store with a shopping cart and putting various products having various attributes within the cart
10 which may be purchased at a later time.

Additional information might also be important, such as the location of the purchaser. If, for example, the purchaser lives in another country, such as Turkey, a cash payment simply will not work. Perhaps the only payment that might work is through a credit card, such as a
15 VISA card, which may necessitate some currency exchange transactions based on the purchase. A lot of different data has to be collected and stored during this type of session.

Also, most storeowners on the Internet would like their shop to look unique. In addition to the overall look of the store, storeowners
20 would like to tailor what information is collected from the customer and how various input fields are arranged on the customer's computer screen. A typical Electronic commerce store may address this problem by collecting a bunch of data in a pre-set step by step conversation in each customer session. On a first page, the web server asks exactly what is
25 being bought out of a list. The second page in the session asks how the user is going to pay for the items selected. The third page will indicate

whether or not the transaction will go forward, followed by authorization of the financial instrument. The system is fairly simple because there are only three pages, three interactions and the interactions always process the same information in the same order. If the transaction had not

5 proceeded in this order, and if a customer changed his or her mind, the entire transaction would have to re-start from the beginning. The advantage is that the server knows exactly what information is going to come back at exactly what time so it can be stored easily by the server. Essentially, the customer fills out a form such that the data is sent in

10 exactly the correct format because all the data elements are strictly defined. This sort of system works fairly well so long as all the variables to be used in the session are known ahead of time. However, the order and number of the steps cannot be changed.

Therefore, if a store is going to sell encryption software, for

15 example, it needs to know in what country the customer resides before the store can show an order page because encryption software cannot be sent to certain countries. This is a different business process in that the order of presentation of the data has been changed. Such a change requires essentially an entire rewrite of the software residing on the web

20 server and is extremely expensive. In simple terms, a store A could be designed to process a certain order form and payment information, while a store B could be designed to process almost the same order form and payment information, yet the entire code would have to be rewritten to change store A into store B. Indeed for every single minor change to the

25 process of asking for information, a relatively large amount of code must be rewritten.

More specifically, stores have been made with HTML, requiring a backend script or program unique to each store. Such scripts generally expect to see variables input in a particular manner and order. The variable names are generally incorporated into the script and therefore are
5 not easily modified. Of course, when a storeowner wishes to collect custom or additional information from a customer, the backend script or code must be changed to accommodate the new data coming into the web page.

Currently each store has an HTML form that is sent to a client
10 computer into which customers enter information. The customer fills out the form and then the form data is sent to the storeowner's server. For example a traditional HTML input form may use the following variables:

```
<input name="name">  
<input name="street">  
15 <input name="city">  
<input name="state">  
<input name="zip">
```

A web server then parses the form data and collects the various pre-specified variables from the parsed form data. The data is then
20 inserted into an organized database by the web server. Next, the web server creates a HTML response page which is transmitted to the customer and appears as a web page on the client computer.

However, a small change in the web store quickly illustrates the problem with this traditional HTML form. Say the store owner wished to

collect the customer's first and last name. The form code would have to be modified to handle the new variables. A similar problem occurs when a store wants to group information about a product that a customer is buying, such as product size or color.

5 Another approach to the problem has been the use of electronic commerce stores which are relatively configurable. Essentially, these electronic commerce stores are programs that reside on web servers that have a tremendous number of options all preprogrammed. However, if the programmer has not thought of all the possible ways a merchant
10 would like to configure the store, an extensive rewrite is necessary. Furthermore, the costs of writing a program with a large number of preprogrammed options is expensive.

15 Based on the above, there exists a need in the art for a piece of software that resides in a web server that can be easily adapted to many different types of Electronic commerce web stores.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The subject invention provides a way of conducting Electronic commerce over the Internet using web stores that are easily modified and avoid the problem of having to completely rewrite the server code to make small changes in a web store. The form data used in the various web stores is processed into eXtensible Markup Language (XML) objects. By using XML path information in the HTML form variable names, the server is able to convert the HTML input into XML objects.

This methodology allows the addition of any input fields without having to modify the backend code residing on the server to accommodate the changes.

More specifically, the process proceeds with the customer using a client machine to request a web page through the Internet or some other network. The web server receives the request and sends a web page in HTML format that presents the customer with a form. The customer then enters information into the form regarding a transaction in the web store. The form is set up so that the form values, i.e., the name of each variable, implies a way to store the data in a database located on the web server. For example, instead of the traditional store variables listed previously, the following variables would be used:

```
<input name="/customer/name/first">  
<input name="/customer/name/last">  
15 <input name="/customer/address/street">  
<input name="/customer/address/city">  
<input name="/customer/address/state">  
<input name="/customer/address/zip">
```

The variables are then sent through the Internet to the web server. The web server code then parses the form variables and, because the names of the variables indicate where and how the data should be stored, the web server stores the data according to the variable names. This is distinct from the prior method of storing the data according to a predetermined algorithm defined by the back end code in the web server.

For example the following XML type document could be built from the variable names listed above:

```
<customer>
    <name>
        5      <first></first>
        <last></last>
    </name>
    <address>
        <street></street>
        10     <city></city>
        <zip></zip>
    </address>
</customer>
```

By inspection, we can see that the various positions of variables in
15 the data are derived from the variable names. Once the data has been
stored in the database, the web server creates the next web page. Such a
web page can easily be created by merging the data from the XML
document with an eXtensible Stylesheet Language Transformation
(XSLT) template to form an HTML document, and sent to the client
20 machine. This action, of course, enables the customer to see the next web
page.

The great advantage of this process is that user data collected and
displayed does not need to be pre-specified to the web server code. The
way the input data is named tells the web server code how to organize the

data without having to know exactly what the data is and in what order it will be received.

Additional objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become more readily apparent from the following detailed 5 description of a preferred embodiment when taken in conjunction with the drawings wherein like reference numerals refer to corresponding parts in the several views.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a diagram of a system with computers interconnected 10 by the Internet for conducting commerce over the Internet in accordance with a first embodiment of the invention;

Figure 2 is a block diagram illustrating in more detail the first preferred embodiment of the invention shown in Figure 1;

15 Figure 3 is a block diagram illustrating in more detail the first preferred embodiment of the invention shown in Figure 1; and

Figure 4 is a flow chart of a computer procedure employed by the seller's computer according to a first preferred embodiment of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Figure 1 details a first preferred embodiment in which a system for conducting commerce over the Internet includes a seller's computer system 10 which can be selectively called upon by one or more customer computer systems 12 over an electronic communications link such as the Internet 14. As illustrated in Figures 1-3, seller's computer system 10 is formed of one or more computers 62, and includes an input-output unit 20 for transmitting and receiving digital information to or from the Internet 14 and indirectly to a customer's computer 42. Likewise, a customer's computer 42 is also set up to contact the Internet 14 through an input-output unit 45. Customer's computer 42 typically has a monitor 54, a central processing unit 55, some type of memory 56 and an input-output unit such as a keyboard 57. Typically when in use, customer's computer 42 would have some type of operating system such as Macintosh, Unix, Windows, which would run the basic operations of the computer 42. Additionally, specialized applications such as a web browser 60 would be used to interpret the various protocols of the Internet 14 into an understandable interface for a computer user, namely the customer.

In a similar manner, a seller's computer 62 may be formed of one or more computers, having one or more monitors 64, a central processing unit 65, some type of memory 66 and an input-output device such as a keyboard 67. Additionally, various applications such as a web server 70 and/or specialized applications that form a website 71 providing information regarding seller's products 72, and additional applications

designed to process financial transactions 74 and/or provide a database 76 for remembering and storing various bits of information regarding the various customers visiting the seller's website. Further, seller's computer 62 has the programming to compare inputted data 77 and authorize
5 shipping of goods 78.

Although in theory seller's computer system 10 could be part of any data network, most preferably seller's computer system 10 is connected to the Internet 14 or an Internet service provider (ISP) 80 by a high speed integrated service digital network (ISDN), a T-1 line, a T-3
10 line or any other type of system that communicates with other computers or ISP's through the Internet 14.

Figure 3 shows a more specific application of the invention's preferred embodiment, in which the customer's computer 12 is able to process HyperText Markup Language (HTML) forms 90. A pair of arrows 95 represents information that may include variables flowing to and from the customer's computer 12. As in Figure 2, customer's computer 12 may be communicating with a seller throughout an entire transaction. However, in this case the seller may be using multiple servers. One server may handle displaying an overall website while some
15 portions of the website may actually transfer a customer to a second server to handle a different part of the transaction. For the sake of discussion, we will assume the customer is communicating with a single server through the Internet 14 and that a certain program or script that resides and operates on the server is of interest here. For simplicity sake
20 we will call the program or script a "store" 100.
25

In the preferred embodiment of the invention the information may be passed to store 100 using parameters. The parameters may be passed in one of three ways:

- 1) In the calling URL. I.e., ?storeID=ABC&lang=en
- 5 2) In the form of hidden HTML form fields. I.e., <input type="HIDDEN" name="lang" value="en">
- 3) Or as browser cookies.

Here is a list of common store Parameters:

Parameter	Description
storeID	Usually a multi character Supplier code that identifies the store.
Action	The action that this invocation of the store is expected to carry out.
View	The XSLT template that will be used in processing the output.
OrderID	The Id of the current transaction.
CustomerID	The Id of the current customer.
Currency	The currency the customer wishes to view the prices/order totals in.
Lang	The language the customer wishes to view the store in.
Product ID	The Id of a specific product for purposes of viewing the details of that product.
ItemID	The Id of an item in the shopping cart.
Shipping/method	The desired shipping method.
SetCookie	If true we will set a cookie in the Customer's browser that remembers their customer ID for the next time they visit us.
Customer/*	Where * is any XML path. The path, and the associated value will be either added or updated in the customer XML object of the current transaction.
Order/*	Where * is any XML path. The path, and the associated value will be either added or updated in the order XML object of the current transaction.
Product/<product ID>/<itemID>/<attribute>	Where product ID is the ID of the product in the product.xml document. Item ID is the ID of the item in the current shopping cart, or 0 for an item that has yet to be added to the cart. Attribute is the name of any attribute to be set related to this item in the shopping cart. Most generically this will be "quantity".

Additionally, located in the server is a database 110. Database 110 contains numerous eXtensible Markup Language (XML) documents 140 organized into sets. At least one set of XML documents 140 is a default set of documents that is used by store 100. XML documents 140 are

5 arranged so that all the data that drives store 100 is stored in XML Objects. All data from configuration information, to order and customer information, to pull down lists, is stored in these Objects. By using XML Objects store 100 is able to completely separate the data from the presentation of data and maintain a highly organized and easily

10 modifiable form. Below is a list of proposed Objects:

Objects	Description
Products.xml	<p>Contains the product configuration information, including, for example, product ID, name, description, price, attributes, shipping weight, etc..</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre><products> <product id="0000-0000-0000-0001" taxable=YES"> <name>T-Shirt</name> <desc>The cheesy T you can't live without</desc> <price quantity="1-10" currency="USD">20.95</price> <price quantity="11-999" currency=USD>18.00</price> <image>cheese.gif</image> <attribute name="Size" required="YES"> <option>S</option> <option>M</option> <option>L</option> </attribute> <weight>1</weight> </product> </products></pre>
shipping.xml	<p>Contains the shipping methods available.</p> <pre><shipping> <method name="UPS Ground (US)" id="1"> <base>3</base> <costperunit currency="USD">1</costperunit> </method> <method name="FedEx (US)" id="2"> <base>15</base> <costperunit currency="USD">5</costperunit> </method></pre>

	<pre></shipping></pre> <p>Where base is the minimum charge per order, and costperunit is the cost that will be multiplied by the <weight> * <quantity> of each item.</p>
Discounts.xml	<p>Contains the order total discount scheme.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre><discounts> <discount currency="USD" id="1"min="100"max="200">5</discount> <discount currency="USD" id="1"min="201"max="99999999">10</discount> </discounts></pre> <p>In this example if the order total is between 100 and 200 there will be a 5% discount on the entire order, if the order total is between 201 and a bazillion, there will be a 10% discount.</p>
Order.xml	Contains the order data for the current transaction.
Customer.xml	Contains the customer data for the current transaction.
Rates.xml	Contains currency exchange rates.
paymethods.xml	Contains payment instrument, and currency options available to the Customer.
Tax.xml	Contains the tax schedule based on location.
Vendor.xml	Contains Supplier data for the store "owner".
cards.xml	Contains the list of credit cards.
Currencies.xml	Contains the list of currencies.
Lang.xml	Contains translated language keys.
Languages.xml	Contains the list of languages supported.
Months.xml	Contains the list of months.
Years.xml	Contains the list of years.
Countries.xml	Contains the list of countries.

In addition to the objects listed above, database 110 stores a collection of eXtensible Stylesheet Language Transformation (XSLT) templates 120 that may be combined with XML data in documents 140 in order to create web pages. Templates 120 are responsible for how the 5 web pages appear or how the data is presented. Through the use of an XSLT processor 130 the XML objects are “merged” with templates 120 to create the dynamic output in HTML format for the customer. A preferred set of templates is shown below:

Template	Description
products.xsl	This template displays the catalog or product list.
Details.xsl	This template displays the expanded details of a single product.
Cart.xsl	This template displays the shopping cart.
Checkout.xsl	This template gathers the customer information.
Receipt.xsl	This template displays the "thanks page" for card purchases.
Invoice.xsl	This template displays the "thanks page" for cash/check/ purchases.
Email.xsl	This template is used to convert the customer and order XML objects into an email format.
Site.xsl	This template contains the "global" look and feel of the site.
Declines.xsl	This template displays when a sale is declined.
Paymethods.xsl	This template displays the vast array of payment and currency options available to the customer.

All store XML documents 140 are located under a root directory on the web server 70. For example: /var/local/orderdata/stores. A copy of these files may be stored in a database 110 and are sent to a local system when modified. The directory structure according to a preferred arrangement is as follows:

```

/DEFAULT/site.xsl
    /products.xsl
    /detail.xsl
    /cart.xsl
    /checkout.xsl
    /receipt.xsl
    /invoice.xsl
    /en/lang.xml
    /en/cards.xml
    /<lang>/...
    /OPTION1
    /OPTION..N

```

```
/<STOREID>/store.xml  
      /products.xml  
      /vendor.xml
```

Where <STOREID> is generally the multi-character Supplier Code
5 for any given Supplier. In addition to the three mandatory documents:
store.xml, product.xml, and vendor.xml, any Supplier folder may contain
a copy of any of the files or subfolders that are contained in the
DEFAULT or OPTION folders. These copies can be modified to provide
unique customization for any given Supplier.

10 When locating files to use, the store 100 will first look for the most
specific file, then look up an "Order of Precedence" until it finds the file it
needs to complete the action/view. An example of an "Order of
Precedence" is as follows:

- 1) The specific supplier and specified language
- 15 2) The specific supplier and us_english
- 3) The option and specified language
- 4) The option and us_english
- 5) The default and specified language
- 6) The default

20 When store 100 is first invoked by a customer sending a request,
store 100 will take an “action”. That is, store 100 will either perform
some requested task or if no task is specified, store 100 will perform the
default action of displaying a product page. If a specific action is
requested then that action will be formed, assuming the action is valid.

Normally an action will modify the customer and order objects in the XML database 110 that are associated with the transaction. A preferred set of “actions” is listed below:

Action	Description
product (default)	This is the action that is used if no action is specified. It returns the catalog of products.
Cart	This action accepts products to be added, removed, or updated in the cart. The cart is displayed.
Checkout	This action ensures the order is ready for checkout, and displays a form requesting customer information.
Process	This action validates the order and customer objects and contacts the authorization system to obtain authorization. If approved, the "receipt" is displayed for card purchases, or the "invoice" for cash/check, and PO orders. Otherwise the "declined" message is displayed.
Remove	This action removes an item from the cart, and re-displays the cart.
Detail	This action will display a single product "detail" screen.
Paymethods	This action will display a table of payment options available.

Each action requires a certain set of data inputs either as
5 parameters or XML Objects in a certain state. If these requirements are not met, usually store 100 will send an error message. Upon successful completion of an action, an appropriate view is set up in store 100 and the presentation is sent to the customer. In other words once the action is complete, an associated “view” (XSLT template 120) will be merged
10 with the resultant XML Objects. The merging will produce an HTML document 15 that is returned to the customer who sees it as a new web page.

Generating such HTML content dynamically is resource intensive.
Although not required, preferably a system of template caching will
15 reduce the strain on available computing power. Additionally, templates 120 should not contain any language specific static text in the root of any

folder. All language text (English, Spanish, etc.) should be stored in separate language files. Further, to simplify text, pop up lists (i.e. country lists) should be replaced prior to runtime. In other words, all data that is relatively static should be “embedded” in the templates used by store 100
5 prior to runtime.

Indeed all of the customer purchase transactions are conducted with HTML forms 90 presented to the customer. Because HTML forms 90 are flexible, other client machines may be supported. For example, wireless application protocol (WAP) clients commonly used in cellular
10 phones may be supported through the use of different XSLT templates 120. Store 100 can also duplicate current web store abilities by providing actions associated with a product page to display product information, a “checkout” action to gather customer data, and a “process” action to process a financial transaction which includes the step of contacting an
15 authorization system. Once the order is completed the order information is sent to the supplier to ship the appropriate items and to the customer verifying the order.

The whole process can be adjusted to alter the language presented to the customer. Language keys may be placed in templates 120. These
20 keys correspond to values in the lang.xml document. The selected language is determined by a lang=<lang> parameter submitted by the customer's web browser 60. If not specified, then the preferred language of browser 60 is used. A separate lang.xml document is created for each supported language. The language keys are replaced in each template
25 120 prior to the results being returned to each customer's computer 12. All language specific text should be replaced with language keys that can

be found in the lang.xml documents. After the lang.xml file is changed, it will be merged with the root template to create a language specific template that will reside in a language subdirectory. If a language key has not been translated then the English value will be used. Text like the
5 following placed in an XSLT template will be replaced with the proper language specific text to be displayed to the customer: <xsl:value-of select="//lang/pageTitle"/> where page Title is a language key that has .
been translated, and can be found in the lang.xml document.

As shown in Figure 4, the process of the store 100 proceeds with
10 store 100 being activated at step 210. In step 220, variables are assigned to the different information that has to be stored. Each variable is assigned a name which indicates how the information is to be stored. Store 100 then, at step 230, sends a web page to a customer with an input form 90 displayed on customer's browser 60. The customer then enters
15 the transaction information or data into form 90 at essentially what appears to be a web store. In step 240, the variables are sent through the Internet 14 to web server 70 via an input form, URL or cookies. In step 250, the web server code or store 100 parses the variables and arranges the data based on the names of the variables in a database 76. Next, the
20 store 100 performs a requested or default action on the XML data in step 270. The store selects one of the XSLT templates 120 in step 280 which is appropriate for the next web page. In step 290, the next web page or output HTML document is created by merging the XML database objects with the selected XSLT template 120 using an XSLT processor 130. The
25 output HTML document is essentially a new web page that is sent to the customer's computer 12 in step 300. The process continues with a different portion of store 100.

An example of a “store” 100 is represented by the following pseudo code:

```
set the currency and language to the values passed or set to defaults if the
storeID and action are valid
5   set the view to the view passed in or default to products
      if this is a new order
          generate an orderID
          create the order object with defaults
          add any order parameters passed in
10  else
      read in the order from "file" based on the orderID
      add/or modify any order parameters passed in
      set the character encoding based on the language
      if this is a new customer
15  generate a customerID
      create the customer object with defaults
      add any customer parameters passed in
      else
          read in the customer from "file" based on the customerID
20  add/or modify any customer parameters passed in
      add/modif any products passed in
      if action is "checkout"
          add shipping
      if action is "process"
25  total the order
      validate the customer and order
      if valid
```

send the order to an authorization system
if approved
 set order status=approved
 if card order
 set the view to "receipt"
 else
 set the view to "invoice"
 if declined
 set order status=declined
 set the view to "declined"
 if error
 set order status=error
 set the view to "receipt"
 send email to report results
else
 set order status=incomplete
 add error codes/messages to order
 set the view to "checkout"
 save the customer object
if action is "detail"
 read the product from file matching "productID"
 set the view to "detail"
if action is "cart"
 set the view to "cart"
if action is "remove"
 remove the item from the cart matching "itemID"
if action is "paymethods":
 read the paymethods file

- if the action is anything else
 - read the products file
 - total the order (including discounts, shipping, and tax)
 - save the order
- 5
 - save the customer
 - read all other XML objects
 - transform the XML objects using the XSLT template (the view)
 - do post XSLT substitutions for legacy system compatibility
 - return the resultant HTML page to the customer
- 10 else the storeID and or action are invalid
 - display an error

Although described with reference to a preferred embodiment of the invention, it should be readily understood that various changes and/or modifications can be made to the invention without departing from the 15 spirit thereof. In general, the invention is only intended to be limited by the scope of the following claims.